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THE insatiable appetite of Mr. Jewett for a joint debate seems to have been put under control. He does not hanker for one now.

"His Frequency from Floyd" was awful anxious for a joint debate a little while ago; but now that Major Calkins proposes one with Senator Voorhees, Mr. Jewett roars gently as a sucking dove.

NOTHING but a joint debate would soothe the perturbed spirit of "His Frequency from Floyd," but now that a fair and square opportunity is presented him to indulge in that luxury, brother Jewett does not care for one, thank you.

In a joint debate Daniel W. Voorhees, the protectionist, against Daniel W. Voorhees, the Cleveland free-trader, would make mighty interesting reading. But neither Vorhees nor Jewett care to go into joint debates, now, if

WHEN an Indianapolis mail carrier leaves a letter-box on his route unopened from Wednesday until Saturday, the opinion gains ground among the persons who have dropped important letters into it that it is getting high time to turn the rascals out.

THE opening event of the campaign in this city will be the address of Anna Dickinson, at Tomlinson Hall, on Saturday night. All who remember the thrilling eloquence of this matchless woman orator will want to again hear her voice in a political speech. Tomlinson Hall should and will be crowded with the best audience that Indianapolis can give.

THE gist of civil-service reform is contained in General Harrison's statement that, "Only the interests of the public service should suggest removals from office." The opinion of a vast number of people who are suffering from the inefficiency of the Postoffice Department, is that reform and other interests of the publie service will demand a great many removals as soon after the 4th of next March as

THE yellow fever plague in Jacksonville is bad enough, but it does not approach the tersible scourge visited upon the city of Memphis in the year 1878. We have before us record of the deaths in that city from the 15th of August to the 15th of November. On the 4th of September the death roll reached 208, and there were twelve days within that period when the number passed above the hundred line, one day as high as 164.

THE President has written a letter to Hon. Chauncey F. Black, president of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, strongly approving the movement and urging the forms tion of clubs in every part of the United States to assist in the work of the campaign and in "preventing a neglect of duty on election day." What with his \$10,000 contribution to the campaign fund and his efforts to organize the party, the President seems to have sunk to the level of a common "offennve partisan."

THE New York Post indulges in a covert sneer at the stress laid by General Harrison on the political value of intelligence and morality, and his solicitude for the promotion of such principles as will tend to the increase of temperance and virtue in home life. The Post is the paper which, four years ago, ad vanced the opinion that personal purity was not essential to a public man, and a sneer a one who, both by life and words, teaches the desirability and beauty of virtue is naturally to be expected from that source.

THE St. Louis Republican publishes a cartoon, entitled, "The Fifing Campaign in Illinois," in which private Joe Fifer, the Republican candidate for Governor, is represented as a squalid-looking, emaciated old soldier, clad in a single garment, labeled 'Bloody shirt." On one of his shrunken legs is a large swelling, labeled "Rebel lead." This forlornlooking creature is represented as trying to play on a fife, while a well-dressed, healthylooking interlocutor says to him, "That shirt and that tune are twenty years old; go and put on some clothes." That is the Democratic idea of winning soldier votes for Grover Cleveland. It is a good picture for the exprisoners of war.

THE Democratic managers are afraid of the influence of ex-Secretary Litchman, of the Knights of Labor, who is now in the State to make speeches for Harrison and protection, and have passed the word around to the henchmen in labor organizations and elsewhere to prevent the attendance of laboring men upon his meetings at whatever point he may appear. Mr. Litchman is a representative workingman; he is an intelligent and | duty is added to the price of the domestic and

this campaigu, and Republicans should see to it that unusual efforts are made to secure a hearing of him by those most deeply interested and upon whose judgments and action his arguments are most likely to make impression. Let the efforts of the Democratic managers to keep workingmen away from Mr. Litchman be met by personal work on the part of Republicans to induce the largest possible attendance of wage workers.

DEMOCRATIC FORGERY AND CORRUPTION. While the lie that General Harrison said "a dollar a day was enough for workingmen" is effectually killed for the present, we learn the Democrats are trying to revive it by asserting that proof of the fact will be produced "when the proper time comes." The proper time is understood to be a day or two before the election, and the plan to embrace the publication of false and perhaps forged affidavits to the alleged fact when it will be too late to take any steps to refute them or punish the rascals who put them out. This would be quite in keeping with Democratic tactics and with the spirit thus far shown in the campaign. Democratic liars and mudslingers have made rapid progress since the campaign opened, but we expect to see still more remarkable developments of meanness and mendacity before it is ended. The Democracy of this State are desperate, and will stop at nothing to avert the defeat now plainly impending. The absolute invulnerability of General Harrison's character and record enrages them, and his growing strength with the people will drive them to expedients entirely outside of the pale of respectable politics, in the hope of rescuing a lost cause. Whatever can be done in this direction by the corrupt use of money, and the worst acts of the worst school of politics, will be done. As an indica tion of the latter, and in the line of this affidavit business, Senator Voorhees is reported as having said a few days ago that evidence would soon be produced establishing General Harrison's active connection with the Know-nothing movement. It is proper to say here and now that if such pretended evidence is produced it will be an unmitigated lie, and should consign its framers and forgers to place in the penitentiary. Another indication of the Democratic plan of campaign is the statement recently made by one of them to a commercial traveler, and reported to the Journal, that "we intend to carry this State if we have to pay twenty-five dollars a vote to do it." We have no doubt that they intend this very thing, and that they do expect to carry the State by such methods as those indicated, supplemented by the free use of money. But we do not think they will succeed. Corruption, rascality and lying may be potent weapons within certain limitations, but they are not strong enough to counteract a great popular movement or to reverse a plainly foreshadowed majority in a great State like Indiana. This is the people's year, and we have an abiding faith that General Harrison's reputation and the Republican cause will be safe in their hands, in spite of the desperate efforts of corrupt politicians. Nevertheless, the knowledge that such schemes are being concocted should cause Republicans to be more than ever on the alert and to redouble their efforts for success.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

On the 23d of July last, the New York Tri bune printed a list of unfit appointments made by President Cleveland in the civil service, embracing 137 criminals. The crimes of which these persons had been guilty included every grade of law-breaking, from petit lanceny to murder. The offenses did not embrace political crimes, such as ballot box stuffing, repeating, etc., of which there were twenty-two in a separate list, but only purpetrators of crime against persons and property. Referring to this list the Tribune says:

"A full alphabetical list of these appointments has been before the public for nearly two months, with quotations from papers that supports Mr. Cleveland for re-election authenticating more than three-fourths of the charges, and accompanied by the Tribune's promise to correct any and all errors. Just one correction has been asked for and made."

For a self-styled civil-service reform administration this is remarkable. It shows that the worst element in the Democratic party is at the front, and that the President has not even done as well as he might among members of his own party in making appointments. It is no excuse to say he has been deceived in regard to these men. If he has been deceived, it argues rascally advisers, and he has no business to have such about him, nor keep men in his Cabinet who have, There are enough men not criminals in the Democratic party to fill the offices.

IF the Indianapolis News is doubtful of the truthfulness of this quotation from the London Spectator-

"Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any Prime Minister of England has ever done"-It should consult the Hartford Courant. The Hartford Courant is good authority, and it says in reply to the New York Evening Post's assertion, that "nobody pretends he ever saw

London Spectator"-"Why, bless your ignorant eyes, the Courant copied that from the Spectator itself as soon as it appeared, and set it going, and we've got the copy of the Spectatorstill in the

the passage which purports to come from the

As to another disputed English quotation,

stated to be from the London Times-"The only time that England can use an Irishman is when he emigrates to America

and votes for free trade"-Ben Butterworth says he read it in the London Times several years ago. Mr. Butterworth's statement is probably quite as good as the bumptious denials of those who seek to avoid the force of the English indorsement of the Clevland-Democratic free-trade crusade in

the United States.

THE Republican candidate is evidently possessed of the idea that all economic principles are "mere theories," for he says that those who believe in tariff reform are students of "maxims and not of the markets."-New

General Harrison said nothing of the kind, and the Times knows it. What he did say was, that those who teach that the customs able advocate of the great issue involved in | imported article alike, were "students of

maxims and not of the markets." It is not an indication either of candor or strength to deliberately and purposely misquote one whose position you propose to combat. The Times ought to be ashamed of garbling, in order to make its point.

THE opponents of protection find it necessary, in support of their position, to assert that the condition of American workingmen is no better, if as good, as that of the British. Every person with a grain of sense and half a grain of honesty knows this is not true, and it is an insult to American workingmen to assert it. There are mountains of evidence to disprove it. Mr. T. C. Crawford, the wellknown correspondent, who has just returned from a two-years' stay abroad, says:

"I have been in every country of Europe except Spain and Russia. I have been from half a dozen to a dozen times through Holland, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy, There is no nation in Europe with the amount of pauperism that you find in Eng-

The Rev. Stafford Brooks, in a sermon delivered in Bloomsbury Chapel, London, Dec. 9, 1883, said:

"There is nowhere else in the Christian world such a mass of wretchedness, squalor and degradation as in England. There is no place where for many, many years the law has so unmistakably taken the side of rank, power and wealth, as against poverty, weak-ness and ignorance."

Yet the advocates of free trade point to the condition of British workmen as proof that American workmen would be better off under that system than they are under protecion.

THE report of the president of the German commission to the United States Centennial Exposition said:

"The present condition of American manufacturers shows the fallacy of the free-trade doctrine that the productions of a country are raised in price by protective duties." The report of the president of the French

commission said: "Under the shelter of a protective system the people of the United States have organ-

ized a powerful industry, which rivals that of England in cheapness." But, of course, these gentlemen, trained in political history and economy, do not know anything when compared with Bynum and Henry Watterson. Mr. Bynum can't make an accurate statement to save his life, and Mr.

Watterson is merely a picturesque flapdoodler

"between the sherry and champagne."

THE New York Times says: "Nobody teaches that the full amount of the duty is added to the price of the pro-

tected domestic product." Grover Cleveland, in his letter of accept

"I suppose that it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the price of the articles upon which they are levied. \* I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind."

The Times supports Mr. Cleveland. Which is which? Which or who knows what he is talking about?

THE United States has never known so prosperous an era as the decade between 1850 and 1860 .- New York Times.

In his message to Congress, Dec. 8 1857, nearly the close of this "prosperous" era, President Buchanan said:

"In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions and in all the elements of wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thou sands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want.'

A great many people, begging the Times's pardon, will vote this year so as to prevent a recurrence of this "prosperous era."

ALL Democrats had better drop the Maine election. Some of them have sense enough to understand what it means. Here are a few

"There are but few redeeming features in "There is nothing whatever in the Maine

election to console Democratic managers." -New York Sun. "I have got enough of Maine to last me a

lifetime."-Bill Springer. "So say we all of us."-Henry Watterson.

PENSION COMMISSIONER BLACK is a bold reformer in one respect, at least. He appointed his mother-in-law to office in November, 1885, and has promoted her these times since. her present salary being \$1,000. Give him the credit of being a good son-in-law.

Cleveland's Speech to Irish-Americans. General Harrison's little speech to the Irish-Americans is receiving a great deal of praise for its well-conceived and happily-expressed thoughts. It came from the heart, as well as the head, and seemed to capture the affections, as well as the judgments, of those to whom it was addressed. If a delegation of Irish-Americans should visit President Cleveland and deliver an address calling for a response, we can imagine him, with the evelopedia in the back-ground.

"My Friends and Fellow-citizens-I thank you for the honor of this visit. In your double capacity of Irish-Americans you represent in some sense both Ireland and America. The former, as I understand, is an island, while the latter, we all know, is a continent. Ireland is bounded on three sides by the Atlantic ocean and on the fourth by the channel which separates it from England. It is divided into four provinces and thirty-two counties, and, as I am credibly informed, contains an area of 32,500 square miles and a population of about 5,000,000, which is being steadily reduced by emigration. The total number of emigrants who left Ireland from May 1, 1851, to Dec. 31, 1886, was 3,114,496. In your other capacity, as Americans, you represent a free republic, consisting of thirty-eight States and eight Territories, every one of which contains a large amount of land and a constantly increasing population. Our beloved country is bounded north by British America, east and west by the oceans, commonly called Atlantic and Pacific, and on the south by the gulf and our sister republic of Mexico. Our form of government is a federal republic. Under our constitu tion the people elect their President every four years. Some have thought that the President should be ineligible to re-election, but I am not of that opinion. True Democraty requires that the people should not be restricted in their choice of President, and if they think their happiness and welfare require the re-election of a President to a second term. I can see no just or reasonable ground for denying them the privilege. The office is one of grand, gloomy and peculiar responsibility. It is doubtful if any of my predecessors ever realized this fact in its full extent. During my incumbency of the office I have consecrated myself to its duties in a spirit of complete self-sacrifice, which I hope you, as Irish-Americans, will try and appreciate, and also mention to your friends. Public office is a public trust, and it is a condition that confronts us, not a theory."

THE San Francisco Chronicle is doing some excellent cartoon work for the Republican cause. This statement is boldly made, notwithstanding the fact that the cartoons in question are doubt-

less regarded by the esteemed Harper's Weekly and New York Post as vile personal attacks on the sacred Cleveland.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal Please answer in your Weekly the following: A person's business calling him from place to place makes his home in a township and precinct sixty days before an election. He has no one to look after but himself. Is that person honestly entitled to a vote? CARSON, Boone County, Sept. 15.

Not unless he intends to make it his place of residence. The intent and the fact go together to make a residence in law.

GEN. HARRISON ON THE IRISH.

Complete Denials of William Condon's Roorbach Respecting One of His Speeches.

Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, Aug. 9. The Bulletin of yesterday publishes the statement of a number of persons as to what General Harrison said in his speech in this city in 1876. Most of these simply speak of what they heard Mr. Condon say, and do not claim to have heard General Harrison. We give below the statements in their own language of a number of well-known citizens who were present and heard General Harrison through, and whose testimony positively contradicts Mr. Condon.

As we have said before, the charge brought by Mr. Condon at this late day seems almost too ridiculous to merit serious attention. In the midst of a heated and desperate political campaign, when the two parties were on the alert for any possible advantage, Mr. Condon hears General Harrison use language which would have caused the defeat of his party in this city, and probably in this county, had it been published, and yet no paper, Republican or Democrat, of that time mentions it. It was never repeated from the stump by any Democrat in this section. It was kept as a sort of confidential secret among a few of Mr. Condon's friends until General Harrison was nominated for

If this story is not deemed too utterly ridiculous to need answering, we submit the follow

Luke Nevin-I was there from the first to the last of General Harrison's speech in Durley Hall, and heard him through. There was no interruption except by one Irishman and one American, both Democrats. In each instance he went on with his speech as soon as the disturbers were removed, and paid no attention to them whatever. His speech was argumentative and logical, and such as every sensible Democrat could listen to without taking offense. I will say that I am an Irishman, and think that I am as jealous of the rights and honor of my people as Mr. Condon, and would be as quick to notice and resent an insult to them as he. If General Harrison had used the offensive language attributed to him. I would not have waited till he was nominated for President before publicly denouncing him for it.

Ed. O'Conneil-I attended the meeting in this city in 1876 at which General Harrison spoke. and I am sure he did not make use of the expression attributed to him by Mr. Wm. Condon, sr. I am also sure that General Harrison did not, in that speech, use any language that was at all like the language Mr. Condon now says General Harrison used. I have always taken an active part and have been deeply interested in every movement for the benefit of Ireland and the Irish people and I would be as ready and anxious as Mr. Condon is to resent any insult to

Ira Lackey-I have known General Harrison all my life, personally. I always go to hear him speak when I have an opportunity, and listen to what he has to say. I heard him here in 1876 and I have no besitancy in saying that in that speech he did not utter one word to which an Irishman or a citizen of any other nationality could take offense. General Harrison is not that kind of a man. He has too much common sense. There was no occasion for his uttering such language, and besides I know he never said it. It is all bosh.

Fred Bach-I heard General Harrison in 1876, and if he had abused the Irish or any other race I would certainly have remembered it. I bave never heard such a thing mentioned until Mr. Condon mentioned it in the Bulletin a few days ago. It is the thinnest campaign story that has been started thus far this year. Capt. W. G. Boyce-If be had said any such words I should have remembered it. I heard him throughout his speech. He said nothing of the kind. The truth is that he made a very temperate speech, and impressed me as being a

dignified gentleman. Judge Tipton-I heard General Harrison's speech at Durley Hall in 1876, but the first intimation I ever had that he insulted any race in that speech, I got recently from Mr. Condon. I was at that time a candidate for Congress, and had been promised the support of a number of Irish-Americans in this city, and had any such language as Mr. Condon attributes to General Harrison been uttered on that occasion I certainly should have noticed it, and would have heard of it before the election. But, as I said this is the first and only intimation I have had that such language was used. The tone of the

speech was dignified and manly.

M. B. Jeter-I heard General Harrison's speech, but heard no such language as Mr. Condon attributes to him, or anything that could be tortured into it. I remember the speech well. It was mainly on financial subjects, and certainly as free from anything like abuse as any speech I ever heard. General Harrison was interrupted once or twice, but he stopped in each case until order was restored and resumed his argument without any show of temper on

that account. Col. John Reed-I was on the committee reception to General Harrison when he spoke in Bloomington in 1876, and sat near him during the entire speech. There was no question put to him by anyone, as represented by Mr. Condon, as to why he had omitted to make complimentary reference to the Irish nationality for the part they took in the war, and there was no such answer by General Harrison as Mr. Condon states. The speech was free from abuse, and was remarkable as a logical clear and dignified effort; and such was the general comment at the time. Had he made use of the language Mr. Condon says he did, there would have been a great commotion and no end of comment over it at the time and from that day to this. On the contrary, I never heard the least intimation that he had given offense to any nationality until I read what Mr. Condon said

in the Bulletin yesterday. Capt. J. F. Bentley-I remember hearing the speech and recollect that there was a disturbance created by a drunken man, but heard no abusive language from General Harrison. M. H. Newton-I heard every word General

Harrison said. His speech was as dignified and temperate in tone as I ever heard in a political campaign. He abused no one. Ex-Mayor B. F. Funk-Ilhave no recollection of any such language being used by General Harrison as Mr. Condon speaks of, though I heard his speech through. A drunken man created some disturbance, and I, with others, helped to restore order, but General Harrison naid no attention to it. His speech was argu-

mentative and not abusive. Frank Rowell-I never heard Harrison make any such remarks. Never heard before that he had been charged with making them. It certainly would have raised a row, but there was no Irish kick at that time.

W. M. Grier-I came down from Lexington to hear General Harrison. Heard him throughout. During the speech some man jumped up and commenced to talk. He was intoxicated. The cry was raised, "Put him out." A Lincoln boy, as I was told, jerked him down, and there was about to be a fuss, when General McNulta stepped off the stage and quieted matters down, and apologized to those round him for the man's conduct. Afterward some other man spoke out from the audience to General Harrison, and there was some disturbance. But General Harrison took no notice of it, and went on with his speech. I did not think there was abuse of anybody in the speech. It was dignified, and free

T. C. Kerrick-I heard General Harrison's speech made here in November, 1876, was near the speaker and am certain that nothing he said escaped me. I am very sure he did not use the language, with reference to Irishmen which has been attributed to him by Mr. Condon. I heard the speech from first to last. I remember that twice during the time General Harrison was speaking some confusion was caused by persons in the audience. I was quite near the speaker and was also near one of those persons who created the confusion. He was a citizen of this city, since dead. He was a man who, in his better days and when sober, was highly esteemed here. On that occasion he was intoxicated, and became noisy and abusive, evidently without any clear idea of what he was saving or whom he was addressing. He was removed from the room. The other disturbance was made by a person in a part of the hall distant from me, and I could hear but little of what was said. The hall was crowded to overflowing, many standing up. On the occasion of both these interruptions General Harrison suspended his remarks and simply preserved a dignified silence, and when the confusion subsided resumed his argument precisely where he left off, without any aliusion whatever to the disturbance or its cause. I know Mr. Condon well. No doubt he now thinks he heard the language he spoke of, but I am positive that nothing of the kind was

GETTING IN A TIGHT PLACE

The President's Efforts to Make Capital Out of International Questions.

The Senate Refuses to Reconsider the Vote Passing the Chinese Restriction Bill, and It Now Goes to the Chief Executive.

Another Illustration of Democracy's Tender Regard for Workingmen.

The Democrats in Congress Are Still on the Defensive, and Republican Strategy Is Likely to Keep Them in That Position.

THE CHINESE. BILL.

The Senate Refuses to Reconsider Its Action, and Sends the Measure to the President. Special to the Indianapolis Journey.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- In his effort to make party capital out of our international difficulties, the President has got himself into a very tight place. The passage of the Chinese exclusion bill, to day, in the Senate, has placed that troublesome matter entirely in the hands of the chief executive. Having given his approval to this extreme measure, he cannot consistently refuse to sign it, and yet there are quite a number of Pacific slope Congressmen who express considerable doubt as to whether the bill will be approved. At the State Department there is no doubt expressed as to the condition of the treaty. They say that the treaty has not been rejected; that, in fact, it has not been acted upon in any way. The passage of the bill today was owing to a change of base on the part of Sepator Stockbridge. On Friday he voted for reconsideration, and to-day he turned around and voted against the motion of Senator Blair. As the motion was lost but by one vote, it would have been carried had Senator Stockbridge held to his action of Friday. The refusal of the Senator to reconsider came quite as a surprise. While it was generally admitted that the vote would be a close one, yet Mr. Sherman's speech was expected to save the Senate from such hasty action when in possession of the positive assurance of the State Department that the Chinese government had not, as yet, had time to consider the treaty, much less reject it.

DEMOCRACY AND THE WORKERS.

The House Gives Another Exhibition of Its Regard for Workingmen's Interests. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- It takes a mighty lot of bardihood for Democrats who watch the proceedings in Congress to claim that the Democratic party is the friend of the laboring man In many instances the Democrate in the present House have shown plainly and a score of times their opposition, covertly, to legislation in favor of labor. The chairman of the committee on labor to-day made an effort to have the 26th inst set apart for consideration of bills coming from his committee. He introduced a resolution to that effect, and Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee who is one of the leading Democratic members of the committee on ways and means, asked that the resolution be referred to the committee on rules, which he knows will not meet during the session, there being but one member of the committee in the city. The author of the resolution asked to have it referred to the committee on labor, knowing that he himself would report it back promptly. There was a strong fight over the question, the Democrats, almost to s man, voting with McMillin, which meant opposition to the interests of direct while workingmen. voted solidly to have resolution referred to the committee on labor. and therefore to have it adopted. There was dead-lock lasting over an hour, and in the ab sence of a quorum the resolution failed. About a dozen times in the last three months efforts have been made to legislate for labor, and in every instance they have been fought by Demo-crats, and in not a single instance has a Republican opposed them. The Democrats have chosen McMillin to lead this fight. His district is about twelve or fifteen thousand Democratic, and they say he can afford to stand the burden of the party.

QUESTIONS FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Dingley Would Like to Know What Has Been Done in the Way of Retaliation. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.-Representative Dingley, of Maine, to-day offered the following resolution in the House:

Whereas, The President, in a message laid before the House, on Aug. 23 last, for the purpose of secur-ing the rights of American fishing vessels in Canadian ports, asked for a grant of power additional to that given by the act of March 3, 1887 (which is recited),

Whereas, The President, in the [said message, informed the House that American fishing vessels are ied in Canadian ports the ris which they are entitled; and, Whereas, the President in said message further in formed the House that the treaty negotiated by him with Great Britain in February last secured to the American fishing vessels all their rights in Canadian ports, which rights were defined in such treaty to be simply shelter, repairs, the purchase of wood and ob-taining water, with such incidents of repairs and shelter as the right to land fish for sale on payment of duty, or shipment in bond to the United States only in case of marine disaster, and the right to ship a man to take the place of one ill or deceased, and to purchase provisions and supplies for the homeward voyage, or take the place of those lost by accident; the privilege of purchasing bait, provisions and supplies for a fishing voyage, or trans-shipment of catch to be

Resolved. That the President be requested to First-Whether it is known that American fishing vessels are now denied or have been denied in Canadian ports, within the past year, either of such rights or privileges named in that treaty negotiated with Great Britain in February last, as the sole rights of such vessels in such ports, and if so, when, and to what vessels these rights were denied.

Second-Whether the executive now holds that American fishing vessels authorized by our laws to touch and trade at foreign ports are also entitled to touch and trade at loreign ports are also entitled to the rights and privileges of entering Canadian ports for the purpose of purchasing bait, provisions or sup-plies for a deep-sea fishing voyage, or for the purpose of landing fish for sale in Canadian territory on pay-ment of duty, or for shipment in bond to the United States, without the payment of a license fee to the Canadian authorities for the exercise of either or all

of such privileges.
Third-Whether any American fishing vessels, so authorized by our laws to touch and trade, have been denied the exercise of either of said rights in Canadian ports, or have been required to pay a special license fee not demanded of other vessels for the ex-

ereise of such privilege, and if so-, Fourth-What steps have been taken by the President, pursuant of the act of March 3, 1887, to withdraw from Canadian fishing vessels in ports of the United States the privilege of purchasing bait, pro-visions and supplies for a fishing voyage denied to American fishing vessels in Canadian ports, or to withdraw from Canadian fishermen the privilege of bringing their fish to the territory of the United States for sale in our markets on payment of duty, or for shipment in bond to Canada, which privileges have been denied in Canada to fishermen of the United

MINOR MATTERS.

The Democrats Still on the Defensive, and Likely to Be Kept in That Position.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.-The Democrats are in very bad shape just now. The Republicans have them in such position that they do not know which way to turn. It is a generally admitted fact that Congress is occupied with ; game of political chess in which each party is seeking to checkmate the other. It is the Republican turn now. To-morrow night the Democrats will hold their caucus to see what can be done with Mr. Oates's resolution of adjournment. The party is very much divided on it. The leaders are doing all in their power to prevent the passage of the resolution, but, notwithstanding their effort, the feeling in favor of an early adjournment is certainly on the merease. It would not surprise many if the Oates resolution was passed tomorrow night. This would put the Democrats in the position of having forced an adjournment on the Republicans and prevented their tariff bill being completed. All through the session Democrats have been kept on the defensive, and it looks now as though the Republicans would keep them there to the close of the session.

Pardoned by the President. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- The President today granted a pardon in the case of Theodore Bonta, convicted in the district of Kentucky of

counterfeiting, and sentenced, Jan. 27, 1885, to five years imprisonment. In his indersement of

the application in this case the President savat "This convict has earned such a deduction from his sentence that it will expire in a few months. Since his imprisonment he has lost his hand by an accident connected with the use of machinery in the prison. He is reported as being now in the last stage of consumption, with but a short time to live if his imprisonment is continued. His aged parents are in deepest distress over his disgrace and sickness, and I gladly restore their son to them in his last

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the followingnamed Indianians:

Restoration and increase-S. Summers, Albion. Increase—F. Jacoby, Fort Wayne; J. Stevens, Indianapolis; C. Foster, Teosa; A. Graves, North Vernon; W. Beck, Hartsville; G. Percifield, Walesboro; T. Hogan, Grandview, F. Adams, Elkhart; S. Scott, Martinsville; C. Stevens, Greentown; O. Carroll, Ligonier; L. Price, Albion, W. Dearing, Survant; L. Buford, Riceville; C. Hancock, Spencer; J. Olvey, Economy; W. Hicks, Freedom; S. Reynolds, Rensselaer; P. Miller, Kewanna; W. Leutzen, Indianapolis; E. Tooley, Clifty; S. Nield, Bloomington, J. Miller; Mulberry; J. McGill, Valparaiso; C. Atherton, Albion; W. Dickey, Sitka; J. Little, Muncie; J. Loveall, Terre Haute; R. Caton, Clay City: James French (navy), Orown Point; J. Payne, Odin; R. Smith, Ligoner; B. McCarty, Clinton; J. Fouch, Windfall; W. Todd. Mount Vernon; A. Miller, Rockfield; J. Woods, Bowling Green: J. Barnes, Delphi; A. Jehle, Tell City; H. Schenck, Evansville. Re-issue-K. Gaskill, Fort Wayne; W. Jennings, Tipton; J. Mooney, Fort Wayne; S. Roose, Wakarusa; L. Kennedy. Mooney; A. Clements; Hope; H. Crist, Crawfordsville; J. Walker, Portland; G. Roberson, Grantsburg; A. Grigge, Lake; J. Breheny, Sardinia; J. Monty, Goodland; E.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

Bailey, Terre Haute.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- Dr. J. R. Weist, of Richmond, is here to attend the congress of American physicians and surgeons, which convenes to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Representative Ben Butterworth, of Ohio, says he will take the stump in Indiana next month for Harrison and Morton. Major Butterworth is one of the most eloquent and entertaining as well as instructive speakers in Congress. He was a distinguished Union soldier, is an eminent lawyer, and has gained considerable prominence by his advocacy of reciprocal com-mercial relations with Canada. He says that he never abuses his opponents in a debate, and never employs language which will offend any honest thinking Democrat. He talks of principles and not of men. No man who will appear on the stump in Indiana during the campaign will have more influence than Major Ben Butterworth, of Cincinnati.

A leak in the roof of the new silver vault, under the north court of the Treasury, allowed a large quantity of rain which fell yesterday to drip down among the coins. This morning the floor was covered with four inches of water.

JUDGE TERRY'S CONTEMPT.

He Petitions for Revocation of Sentence, Which Is Denied by Associate Justice Pield.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17. - David S. Terry. formerly justice of the Supreme Court of California, who was recently committed to jail for six months by Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, for contempt in assaulting the marshal during the progress of the Sharon case, in the United States Circuit Court. a few days ago, petitioned the court for a revocation of his sentence. Justice Field announced the decision of the court to-day, and denied the petition. Judge Terry claimed in his petition that he did not intend to do or say anything disrespectful to the court, and that he did not as sault the marshal until that officer had first assaulted him. Justice Field's decision, which was very lengthy, reviews the circumstances of the contempt, and declares that when the marshal undertook to execute the order of the court and remove Mrs. Terry from the court-room for her language to the court, Judge Terry interfered and struck the marshal, and afterwards, Judge Terry, when just outside of the court-room, drew a knife which he was prevented from using by a deputy and others present. Justice Field, in denying the petition, declares that Terry's istatements are not in accord with the facts as they occurred under the immediate observation of the court, or with the accounts of other parties present. He also declares that Terry violated the law by coming into the courtroom with a deadly weapon concealed on his person, and, as an attorney, committed an outrage upon professional propriety which rendered him hable to be disbarred. Justice Field's decision concludes as follows:

"Therefore, considering the enormity of the offenses committed and the position of honor once held in this State, which aggravates them to a degree not imputable to the generality of offenders, the court, with proper regard to be shown the dignity and majesty of the law, and the necessity of impressing upon all mer that forcible resistance to lawful orders of a coart of the United States will not go unpunished, however high the offending parties, cannot grant the prayer of the petitioner, and it is seconding-

TELLOW FEVER.

Seven Deaths and More than Fifty New Cases

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 17 .- The efficial report to-day shows fifty-two new cases and seven deaths. This does not include the report of the medical bureau of visiting physicians, which came in just after the official list glosed. and embraced fifty-four new cases, many of which, however, were duplications. Only seven deaths were reported up to 6 o'clock this evening, but it is certain that there have been several others during the past twenty-four hours. The irregularity and want of system among physicians in making reports renders correct figures to-night impossible. Quite a number of unacclimated nurses have reached here from various places, and it is expected more than a dozen will be returned to Camp Perry, enroute north, to-morrow. Several physicians will come here without their services having been accepted by the board of health, and are expected to return home. Among the unacclimated nurses is a reporter for a leading New York paper. None but acclimated and skilled yellow-fever physicians and nurses will be received hereafter. A special to the Times Union says: "Six cases of yellow fever have appeared at Gainesville among members of the Gainesville Guards, that recently went to help suppress the longshoremen riot at Fernandino.

A Fernandino special says that place is absolutely healthy. There was a stampede from , Gainesville yesterday, but a cordon bas now been drawn, and it is hoped and believed that the fever cannot become epidemic there. The news from McClenny is favorable. The

weather continues wet. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17 .- The first news received here of the declaration of quarantine by the Texas health officers against New Orleans was contained in the Sunday morning papers. The Louisians health authorities at once tale graphed a vigorous protest to Gov. Ross against Mr. Rutherford's action. To-day the quarantine was raised. The Louisians State Board of Health yesterday sent the following to the Texas

We give positive assurance that there is no yellow fever in New Orleans. There has not even been a suspicuous case this summer. Should a case occur you will be immediately notified, in accordance with the pledge entered into between the boards of health of the Gulf States.

A Case in Tennessee

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 17 .- The chairman of the executive committee of the State Board of Health has received a telegram from Wauhatchie, stating that a refugee from Decatur, Ala, put off at Wauhatchie by a Chattanooga quarantine officer, last week, died with black vomit at Wildwood, last night, three miles from Wauhatchie and nine from Chattanooga. The attending physician telegraphed Mayor Nicklin. of Chattanooga, for a physician to examine the case. Mayor Nicklin would have nothing to do with it. People here are excited, and condemn Chattanooga officials in strong terms for thrusting refugees from the infected district on a small village and then refusing to send a physician when a case of yellow fever develops. Ex-citemen: is very high, and threats of violence are freely made if it is not stopped at once. The dispatch closed by asking the chairman if he could do anything in the way of suggesting a

President Plunkett replied by telegraph that he would send a physician by the first train to make an investigation. He commissioned Dr. Harvey Shannon, formerly of Mississippi, who has had experience in dealing with the disease. He has not reported as get